

mand of John Stark, who had been for a few months in retirement—the supersedure put upon him by the continental congress still gall-ing his patriotic spirit. But now his time had come to take a foremost place among his country's commanders, through brilliant, timely achievement in his country's cause. Brigadier-General by commission from New Hampshire, he could now raise his independent force on John Langdon's historic pledge of means,—in cash, Tobago rum, and silver plate,—and could lead it to a victory that should have in it the first sure guaranty of national independence at last.

The legislature, the wise and timely action of which had rendered possible so momentous a result, closed its labors on Saturday, the 19th of July. The earnest patriot who represented Concord could not tarry in Exeter; but forthwith riding away on horseback, he pursued his homeward course through the night, and reached his journey's end during the religious service of Sunday afternoon. Dismounting at the meeting-house, he hurried in, and, as he passed up the aisle, the venerable pastor interrupted his sermon with the inquiry,—“Colonel Hutchins, are you the bearer of any message?” “Yes,” replied the eager messenger, “General Burgoyne, with his army, is on his march to Albany. General Stark has offered to take command of New Hampshire troops; and if we all turn out, we can cut off Burgoyne's march.” “My hearers,” responded Mr. Walker, “those of you who are willing to go had better go at once.” That quiet suggestion from the pulpit was as a battle-cry to the men of the congregation, who at once arose, and went outside. Enlistments were promptly offered, and preparations went on during the night. When Phineas Virgin said he could not go because he had no shoes, Samuel Thompson, a shoemaker, assured him that he should have a pair before morning, and made good his word. Jonathan Eastman had the same want as promptly supplied.¹

Meanwhile, Burgoyne was plodding his weary march southward, impeded by obstructions thrown in his way by the American army sullenly retreating. Having reached Fort Edward, he sent out early in August a detachment of Hessians and Tories, with a party of Indians, all in command of Colonel Baum, on an errand of various mischief, to the eastward, through Vermont. But Stark's New Hampshire volunteers had been gathering in rendezvous beyond the Green Mountains, and with the militiamen of that neighborhood, stood ready to confront the marauding foe. These, with a small force from western Massachusetts, and with Warner's “Green Mountain Boys,” all under the skilful leadership of Stark, fought and won, on the 16th of August, 1777, the storied battle of Bennington.

¹ Bouton's Concord, 274-5.

On the extreme right of the enemy's entrenched line, in that battle, was the Tory position, a heavy breastwork of logs, where the most desperate resistance was expected and realized. This stronghold, Colonel Thomas Stickney, of the Eleventh regiment, which contained the Concord volunteers, was, with Colonel Hobart, of the Twelfth, ordered to attack. In face of a sharp fire, the two companies advanced briskly upon the enemy's position through an intervening corn-field, from which, by Stark's order, the men stripped each a husk, and placed it beneath the hatband, "to prevent mistake," in "the close work" with foes "dressed like themselves" in every-day garb.¹ The fortification was stormed and surrounded. The Tories fought obstinately, but finally succumbed to the resistless onslaught of "bayonet and clubbed musket."¹ Some of the Concord men who were in the fight were Colonel Thomas Stickney, Lieutenant Richard Herbert, Elias, Jesse, and John Abbot, Philbrick Bradley, Ephraim Fisk, Sr., Ephraim Fisk, Jr., Abner Flanders, Timothy Johnson, Samuel Kinkson (or Kinsman), and John Peters. The names of thirty-three men known to have enlisted² have been preserved. It is probable that some of the thirty-three did not arrive at Bennington in season for the battle. This certainly happened in the case of the thirty volunteers raised by Colonel Gordon Hutchins, whose names are not recorded, and who, though making all due haste, reached the scene of action too late.³ There was, however, to be a chance for all within the next two months; for Bennington was the auspicious prophecy of Saratoga with its decisive battling at Bemus Heights. The men of New Hampshire and of Concord, in both the continental and the volunteer service, were to have a hand in the important operations of September and October, resulting in the surrender of Burgoyne. Some who volunteered for the Bennington expedition continued in the service; while Captain Joshua Abbot headed a company in Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrish's command, detached from the Eleventh regiment, in special reinforcement of the northern army at Saratoga.⁴

When, after the successes of Bennington and Saratoga, those sure pointers to the star of final victory that should rise and stand over Yorktown, Washington withdrew to winter quarters at Valley Forge. Poor's brigade, containing Concord men, went with him. Among these was Captain Livermore.⁵ When, again, after a winter of gloomy suffering, the American army, in June, 1778, came up with the enemy marching northward from luxurious quarters in Philadel-

¹ Adjutant-General's Report, Vol. II (1866), p. 320.

² See Bennington in note at close of chapter.

³ Bouton's Concord, 275.

⁴ See Saratoga in note at close of chapter.

⁵ J. B. Walker's Address, Proceedings N. H. Hist. Soc., Vol. III, 691.

phia, and fought at Monmouth, Concord men were there. When, still again, the same year, it was planned that a land force should, in co-operation with a French fleet, wrest Rhode Island from British grasp, and New Hampshire furnished troops to aid the undertaking, Concord supplied its quota of volunteers.¹ In 1779, Concord men in Poor's brigade did service in Sullivan's expedition against the Tories and Six Nations, and helped to avenge the bloody outrages of Cherry Valley and Wyoming, and to prevent their repetition. In special levies,² as well as in the regular line, the men of Concord stood on guard at West Point, in 1780; and, the next year, they took part in that decisive Virginia campaign which resulted in the victory of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. Even after this triumph, the virtual close of the struggle for American independence, some men of Concord remained on military duty for yet two years, until the formal declaration of peace in 1783.³

The records of the parish during the long years of revolutionary struggle contain, of course, much legislation adapted to the existing state of war. In 1777, while thirty pounds were raised for highways, and sixty pounds to defray "other necessary charges," the hundred pounds paid by Oliver Hoyt for the "eighty-acre lot belonging to the school right" were appropriated "for a town stock of ammunition";⁴ and four hundred and sixty pounds lawful money were ordered to "be raised upon the ratable polls and estates in Concord for paying the continental soldiers raised by the parish."⁴ In 1778 it was voted that an average be made in hiring continental soldiers, and a committee was appointed "to examine into what every man" had "done in the war."⁵ In 1779, Colonel Thomas Stickney, Captain Aaron Kinsman, and Timothy Walker, Esq., were chosen "a committee to procure eight soldiers,"—"the proportion that the parish" had "to raise in order to fill up the continental army."⁶ In 1780, provision was made "to give the soldiers that" had "lately engaged to serve six months in the continental army, ten bushels of Indian corn, or money equal thereto."⁷ Early in 1781, a committee was appointed, "with discretionary powers," to raise "sixteen more soldiers" for the continental service. Of these some were hired from other places and credited to Concord. "One thousand Spanish milled dollars" were raised "to enable the parish to procure the soldiers"⁸ under this call, which seems to have been the last made upon it for troops in the Revolution.

While Concord had its men at the front fighting for independence,

¹ See Rhode Island Expedition in note at close of chapter.

² See list in note at close of chapter.

³ See names of Rangers in note at close of chapter.

⁴ Town Records, 153.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 157-8.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 173.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 184.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 187-8.

it was little inclined to brook covert hostility, at home, to the country's sacred cause, or even lukewarmness therein. Its committees of safety kept a sharp lookout for symptoms of Toryism, especially during the first four years of the war. Though the Association Test had been signed in Concord without dissent, yet by the year 1777 certain individuals had become suspected of disaffection to the American side. Consequently, after the business of the annual meeting, on the 4th of March, in that year, was finished, votes to the following effect were passed: "That this parish will break off all dealings with Peter Green, Esqr, Mr. John Stevens, Mr. Nathl Green, and Dr. Philip Caragain, until they give satisfaction to the parish for their past conduct; that they be advertised in the public prints as enemies to the United States of America, unless" they "give said satisfaction within thirty days from this date; that" they "be disarmed by the committee of safety until they give satisfaction to the public; and that" whoever shall, before such satisfaction rendered, "have any dealings with" them, shall "be looked upon as enemies to their country by this parish."¹ The popular feeling seems to have been especially intense against Peter Green, for it was recommended "to apply to the courts of judicature to dismiss" him "from all business henceforth and forever."¹ Besides, it is related that, on one occasion, his house was threatened with destruction by zealous West Concord patriots, and that the threat failed of execution only through the shrewd and timely intervention of Timothy Walker, Jr., and John Bradley,² no less patriotic, but more discreet, than those who had planned violence.

The severe votes passed by the parish not producing the desired effect, Green, the lawyer, and Stevens, the merchant, were arrested by the committee of safety and taken to Exeter, where they were lodged in jail.³ Green, upon taking the oath of allegiance, was early released, and subsequently enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, whom he served in important official positions. Stevens, on the contrary, never would take the required oath, but he swore that he was "as good a friend of his country as any one who had caused his arrest."⁴ He, however, finally received his release by order of the legislature, and with it a commission as justice of the peace, in token of restored confidence. Later, the parish rescinded its vote⁵ "to break off all dealings" with him, but no amends could cure the merchant's bitter resentment, which he carried with him to his grave.⁶

¹ Town Records, 154.

² Bouton's Concord, 272-3.

³ See note at close of chapter.

⁴ Bouton's Concord, 273, 561.

⁵ Town Records, 211.

⁶ See Merchant Stevens, in note at close of chapter.

The protraction of the war, with its expenditures to be met only by paper money irredeemable in gold or silver, began, by 1777, to unsettle values, carrying up prices, and working other mischief. The legislature of New Hampshire, acting under advice of the continental congress, passed an act for "preventing monopoly and oppression" by regulating the prices of sundry articles of necessary or common use, and the compensation for various kinds of labor. In May, of that year, the parish of Concord appointed "Captain Reuben Kimball, Mr. Amos Abbot, Mr. John Kimball, Lieutenant Robert Davis, and Mr. David Hall" a committee "to carry into execution" the state enactment.¹ By July, the committee had performed the task of affixing, in accordance with the law, maximum prices to a multitude of "articles," but they could not thereby "carry into execution" an impracticable statute. Their report, however, has historic value, picturing, as it does in suggestive outline, the industries and productions, and the means and modes of life, existent in the parish at that time.

This measure, wherever tried, proved an ineffectual palliative for the evils produced by a financial system fundamentally wrong. The country was flooded with continental "promises to pay," swelled by state issues of the same sort, though New Hampshire issued none after 1777. This irredeemable paper currency, misnamed "money," was fast sinking to absolute worthlessness with the consequence of financial confusion, distress, and ruin. In 1779 another attempt was made, in New Hampshire and other states, to "appreciate the currency by regulating the prices." To this end a state convention was held in Concord on the 22d of September, in which Major Jonathan Hale and Colonel Timothy Walker represented the parish.² Certain recommendations were agreed upon. In Concord, a committee was appointed to regulate prices as recommended by the convention. What further action, if any, was ever taken in the matter is not recorded.

Within the next two years the figures of parish expenditures rose, as the value of paper currency fell. Thus, in the spring of 1780, the sum of "nine thousand pounds"³ was voted to defray parish expenses for the year, including minister's salary in arrearage for two years. Six months later "thirty thousand pounds"⁴ additional were raised for the same purpose. An appropriation of "two thousand four hundred pounds"⁵ was also made for highways. In March, 1781, "fifty thousand pounds"⁶ were appropriated "for the necessary charges of the parish," exclusive of those for highways, and for

¹ Town Records, 155-8; see also specific report in note at close of chapter.

² Town Records, 177-8.

³ *Ibid.*, 182.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 184.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 182.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 190.

these the same allowance was made as the year before. In October the item of current expenses received the addition of "one hundred eighty pounds hard money."¹ But in 1782, when the bubble of inflated paper currency had burst, and wiser financial counsels were beginning to prevail, the parish appropriations, estimated in "hard money," resumed their wonted figures. Then "four hundred and eighty pounds lawful silver money"² were voted to defray the annual parish expenses, and "sixty pounds lawful silver money to repair the highways"; while labor upon the roads was fixed at "two shillings² per day," instead of "six pounds,"³ the compensation of the two previous years.

In 1778, amid the preoccupations and difficulties of war, an attempt was made to substitute, for the imperfect and temporary form of government established in 1776, a new constitution. On the 26th of January, "the inhabitants of Concord," in parish meeting, instructed their representative, Colonel Thomas Stickney, "to use his influence at the next session of the General Assembly, that a full and free representation of the people of this State be called as soon as conveniently may be, for the sole purpose of laying a permanent plan, or system, for the future government of this State."⁴ In accordance with such expression of the popular will throughout the state, the legislature appointed a constitutional convention to be held at Concord on the first Tuesday of June. Thus was first officially recognized by legislative authority the fitness of Concord, from its centrality and other advantages, as a place for state assembling. The recognition foretold that Concord would, sometime, be the capital of New Hampshire. On the 10th of June, the convention, composed of seventy-three delegates—one being Timothy Walker, Jr., of Concord—assembled in the meeting-house, which, by order of the parish,⁵ had been somewhat repaired for its new use. Some of the most distinguished men of the state—among whom were John Langdon and the three signers of the Declaration of Independence, Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, and Matthew Thornton—served in this first New Hampshire constitutional convention, but their labors went for naught. The constitution which was finally agreed upon a year later contained no provision for a distinct executive, and was otherwise defective, if not positively objectionable, so that, when it was sent out to the people, it was "totally rejected."⁶ When the question of accepting the "plan of government" was put to vote in parish meeting in Concord, "there appeared," says the record, "twenty-six for receiving the said plan, and twenty-five rejected the same."⁷

¹ Town Records, 196.

² *Ibid.*, 202.

³ *Ibid.*, 182, 190.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 162.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 166-7.

⁶ Bouton's Concord, 277.

⁷ Town Records, 176.

This close vote in Concord was more favorable to the proposed constitution than was that of most other places.

Two years later, in obedience to a joint resolve of the legislature, a second constitutional convention was called to be held in Concord. To this, Colonel Timothy Walker was chosen a delegate. The convention first met on the 5th of June, 1781, in the hall over the store of "Merchant" Stevens, where were held most, if not all, of its seven sessions during an existence of nearly two years and a half. The last was held on the 31st of October, 1783, when, after the submission of two drafts of a constitution to the people, and their rejection, the third was found to have been accepted, and was accordingly declared to be the fundamental law of the state.

Upon the first "plan of government," as devised by the convention, and sent to the people in September, 1781, the vote in Concord stood "forty-eight against, and none for it."¹ This rejection, however, was accompanied by the suggestion of the following amendments: That there be "town representation;" that there be "a governor at the head of the legislative body; that the governor shall not have a privy council; and that the people at large shall appoint their militia officers."¹ When the second form of the constitution was submitted to the people by the convention, on the third Wednesday of August, 1782, the voters of Concord, wishing to act with due deliberation upon the question of acceptance, selected a committee of seven, consisting of Colonel Timothy Walker, Colonel Thomas Stickney, Captain Benjamin Emery, Captain Reuben Kimball, Lieutenant John Bradley, Dr. Peter Green, and Mr. Henry Martin, to consider the subject, and make report at an adjourned meeting.² When the matter came up for final decision, on the 16th of December, the plan of government, as it then stood, was rejected by all the fifty-two voters present; but with the amendments proposed by the committee, "it was received by thirty." The amendments were: "That the governor and privy council be left out, and that there be a president, a legislative council, and a house of representatives; and that the powers which are vested in a governor and council be vested in the council and house of representatives."³ Finally, at the third and successful attempt of the convention to present a constitution acceptable to the people, Concord, in September, 1783, contributed to the general popular approval, a vote of two to one—or twenty for to ten against.⁴

In view of the difficulties experienced in constitution-making, provision had been made, on recommendation of the legislature, that the constitution of 1776, which, by its terms, could be operative only

¹ Town Records, 199.

² *Ibid.*, 208.

³ *Ibid.*, 208.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 212.

during the war, should be continued in force till June 10, 1784, even if peace should come before a new plan of government could be provided.¹ This proved a wise precaution; for peace was proclaimed on the 19th of April, 1783,—the eighth anniversary of Lexington,—and a little more than six months before the new form of government, as accepted by the people, was proclaimed by the convention to be the “Civil Constitution for the State of New Hampshire,” and to go into full effect “on the first Wednesday of June, 1784.”²

Meanwhile, the legislature had begun to hold sessions in Concord. The question of adjourning the general court from Exeter to Concord having come up at the January session, 1782, it was decided in the affirmative by the house, but was non-concurred in by the council. Thereupon, however, the house adhered to its vote, by twenty-seven yeas to twenty nays, and the legislature stood adjourned till Wednesday, the 13th of March, “then to meet at the meeting-house in Concord.”³ It was largely through the address and influence of Judge⁴ Walker, that the dissatisfaction of certain members of the legislature with the accommodations at Exeter was thus turned to the advantage of Concord, which that gentleman represented, and whose interests he always vigilantly watched. On the 13th of March, “sundry members of the House”—as runs the official record⁵—“met, according to adjournment, at the meeting-house in Concord, and, as it was inconvenient to hold the Court there, owing to the inclemency of the season, agreed to adjourn, and meet again forthwith in a building prepared for their reception.” The place thus “prepared” was a room in Judge Walker’s store,⁶ where the house was accommodated; while the council held its sessions in the south parlor of the minister’s dwelling, a short distance north. Concord was also the seat of the next two successive sessions; held, the one, in June, the other, in September. As to the place, in the first of the two adjournments, decision was made by a vote of forty-five yeas to twenty nays; in the second, without opposition.⁷ Thenceforward, Concord was a frequent, though, for more than twenty years, not the permanent, place of legislative meeting. The citizens of the parish duly appreciated the actual and potential advantage of even the earliest legislative recognition of Concord as a desirable seat of the state government; and discerned in that recognition the ultimate fulfilment of a “manifest destiny.” They

¹ N. H. State Papers, Vol. VIII, 968-69-70.

² N. H. State Papers, Vol. IX, 918-19.

³ N. H. State Papers, Vol. VIII, 931-2.

⁴ Timothy Walker, Jr., had been for some time upon the bench of the court of common pleas.

⁵ N. H. State Papers, Vol. VIII, 936.

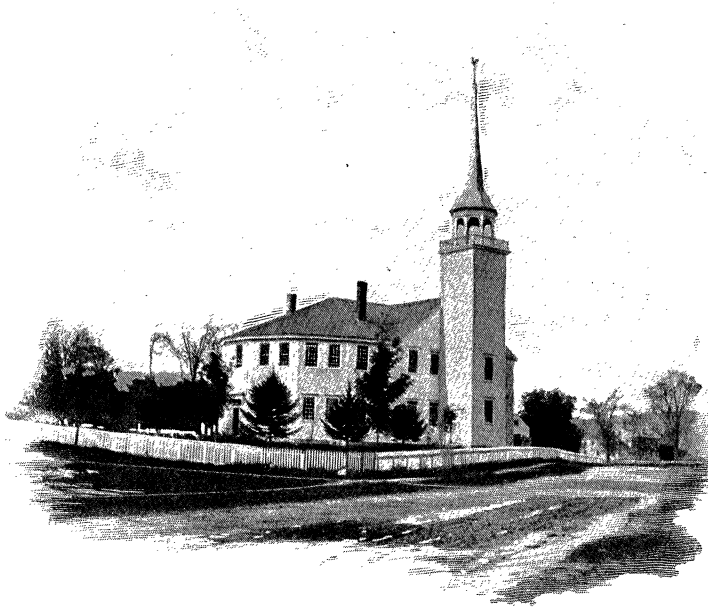
⁶ *Ibid* (note); see, also, note at close of chapter.

⁷ N. H. State Papers, Vol. VIII, 938, 947.

sought to provide suitable accommodations—among others, a becoming temporary state house. For ten years the question of finishing the meeting-house, so as the better to meet ordinary parish uses, had been frequently agitated;¹ but, from various causes, especially the preoccupying demands of the Revolutionary struggle, the work had not been done.² Now, however, the new political exigency hastened the fulfilment of the delayed purpose. The right in the building, with its acre and a half of ground, held, since 1751, by individuals, under the style of “Proprietors of the Meeting House,”—as mentioned in the previous chapter,—was, in 1782, relinquished to the parish;³ and, ere long, the former structure was put in process of renovation⁴—a work which had made good progress in 1783, but

was not completed till 1784,⁵ when the pews were ordered to be sold at vendue.⁶

“The meeting-house was finished,” writes Dr. Bouton,⁷ “in what was considered a superior style. The entrances were at a door in the middle, on the south side, and at two porches, one at the east with a steeple, and the other at the west. The pulpit was about twelve feet



First Frame Meeting-house, with Subsequent Additions.

high, with a window back of it, and over head a large sounding-board. On the lower floor, aisles extended from the south door to the pulpit, and from one porch to the other, and side aisles separated the wall-pews from those in the body of the house. At the base of the pulpit, on a platform about two feet high, was a seat for aged men; and in front of that, less elevated, was the deacons' seat. Sus-

¹ Town Records, 128-9.

² *Ibid.*, 166, 202-3.

³ Bouton's Concord, 285.

⁴ *Ibid.*; also, see Recorded Assignment of Pews in note at close of chapter.

⁵ History of Concord, 286-7.

⁶ Town Records, 204.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 216-17.

pendent from the front of the deacons' seat by hinges was a circular board, which served for a table on sacramental occasions. The pulpit stairs were on the west side, and underneath the pulpit on the east was a closet. The wall and body pews were square, with seats hung on hinges, to be raised when the congregation stood in prayer. Near the middle of the house were five slips or 'seats' on each side, reserved for persons who did not own 'pews'—the men sitting on the west side, and women on the east. The gallery was also fitted up with pews, considerably elevated, around the wall. A large, square pew opposite the pulpit was built for the singers, with a circular table on which to lay their books. Two large pews were finished, contiguous to the singers' seat—one on the east and the other on the west side. The other space in the gallery was laid off into slips for common use; reserving—according to the custom of the times—one slip for negroes, near the east door of the gallery."

But on the first day of September, 1782, the pulpit of the church, about to be renovated, missed its wonted preacher. On the morning of that Sabbath day, the Reverend Timothy Walker suddenly died "in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and the fifty-second of his ministry."¹ The congregation, gathering for accustomed worship, heard not the gospel from revered lips, but with sorrowful surprise, the tidings that those lips were sealed in death.² In due time came the funeral, conducted by a committee of the parish, when the people came together in a body to mourn for their lost pastor, as for a father; and when with fit solemnities, and with his ministerial brethren of the country round to bear the pall,³ the first minister of Concord was carried to his burial.⁴

The life, the close of which is here recorded, was so closely and prominently identified with the life of Concord, that the history of the latter has necessarily included largely that of the former. For more than fifty years, to this citizen and minister of the gospel, the well-being of the community in which he dwelt and for which he wrought, was precious even "as the apple of his eye." A round-about common sense was an eminent characteristic of his; and a keen sagacity was wont to discern the end from the beginning. Consequently, his counsel was safe; and his methodical action tended to success, whether in ministerial effort, or in the cultivation of his farm, or in the prosecution of Rumford's case before the courts of Great Britain. His superiority of mental training was an advantage which he used to promote the interests of his fellow-citizens and parishioners; and while it exalted his ideals, it did not lift him above

¹ Bouton's Concord, 284.

² *Ibid.*, 284.

³ *Ibid.*, 561.

⁴ See Funeral Expenses in note at close of chapter.

sympathy with the practical and even commonplace life of those less favored among whom his lot was cast. Hence, he enjoyed the affection of the people. Weight of character and accompanying personal dignity won universal respect for the blue-eyed, portly parson of medium stature, wearing, according to the fashion of his day, the powdered wig, three-cornered hat, short clothes, and buckled shoes.¹ This respect had one manifestation in the custom of his parishioners to remain standing after the Sabbath service, till their minister, with courteous bowing, had passed out of the church. The similar feeling used to be forcibly enough expressed by Ephraim Colby, the Revolutionary veteran and sturdy fisticuff and wrestler, when he said, "Parson Walker is the only man the Almighty ever made that I am afraid of." But the dignity of this serious man was without moroseness; and it is reported of him that "though not talkative, he was agreeable in social intercourse, and occasionally facetious."¹

A "moderate Calvinist," orthodox according to the Westminster Catechism, and tenacious of Puritan Congregationalism, Mr. Walker desired to keep his people united in religious faith and practice, and succeeded in doing so throughout his long ministry. His preaching, however, was more practical than doctrinal, and was embodied in half-hour sermons, carefully written, and calmly, yet effectively, delivered. Moreover, the religion of Concord's first minister embraced love of his country as well as of his God. His patriotism was genuine and ardent; the American cause, during its Revolutionary ordeal,—the actual, though not the formal, close of which he lived to see,—was in his prayers, and its triumph in his hopes—nay, in his faith. This triumph he had foreseen from the beginning of the struggle; but when the tidings of Bennington came to him, he could, with fervent assurance, exclaim, as he did: "Blessed be God! the country is saved—I can now die in peace!"² And in that peace did die, five years later, the aged Christian and patriot.

But the venerable pastor, whose efforts had contributed so much to rescue, in 1765, his municipality from chaos, did not live to see its legal name of Town restored. For nineteen years, Concord, much to the distaste of its inhabitants, held the title of "Parish of Bow," and, in vain, desired a restoration of "the bounds of Rumford." But, at last, on the second day of January, 1784, a legislative act—mentioned in the preceding chapter—annexed "a part of Canterbury and Loudon to the parish of Concord," thus partially restoring the ancient bounds; while in the same act, the sensible and desirable provision was added, "that the Parish of Concord be henceforth called the Town of Concord, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary

¹ Bouton's Concord, 557-8,

² Annals of Concord, 44.

notwithstanding.”¹ Thus was restored the proper municipal designation of which the settlement—first, as Rumford, then as Concord—had been deprived for the more than forty years it had been under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire.

NOTES.

Locations. The “middle way” location of the school “in the town street” was a few rods north of the modern Opera House, or the site of Gass’s American House. . . . Captain John Chandler’s residence stood upon the site occupied a century later by Hamilton Perkins, and, in 1900, by General Joab N. Patterson. . . . The site of Lot Colby’s residence was later occupied by Joseph S. Lund. *Bouton’s Concord*, 244.

Sarah, Countess of Rumford. Dr. Bouton, in *History of Concord*, 573, gives the following sketch of the eventful life of this lady:—“She was born in the family mansion—the Rolfe house—October 18, 1774. A portion of her early life was spent with her paternal grandmother, at Woburn. After the death of her mother, in 1792, she went to Europe, at her father’s invitation, and was introduced into the polite and fashionable circles of Bavaria, of Paris, and of London. Between the death of her father and her own decease she visited this country two or three times; but her principal residence was at Brompton, near London, in a house which she inherited from her father. A portion of her time she spent in Paris, where she had funds invested. In 1845 she returned to the spot where she was born, to live and—to die. Here she remained in great retirement, having, as her only companion and the solace of her declining years, a young lady whom she adopted when a child, at Brompton.” [This young lady was Miss Emma Gannell. She afterwards married Mr. John Burgum of Concord, who was a native of Birmingham, England.] “Occasionally the countess attended public worship at the North church, and visited her family relatives and friends, but spent most of her time in adorning the grounds about her house and fitting things to her taste. By her habits of strict economy the property she inherited, together with her pension of about eight hundred dollars, had accumulated to a very considerable sum at the time of her decease—all which she disposed of by will, partly to family connections, but mostly for charitable objects.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. To the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, in Concord, | \$5,000 |
| which she founded—with all her real estate, | |
| apprised at | 5,000 |
| 2. To the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, | 15,000 |

¹ Acts of 1784, p. 531.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 3. To the Concord Female Charitable Society, | \$2,000 |
| 4. To the Boston Children's Friend Society, | 2,000 |
| 5. For the Fatherless and Widows' Society, Boston, | 2,000 |

She left a legacy of \$10,000 to Joseph Amedee LeFebvre, a son of her maternal brother, Captain LeFebvre of the French army, on condition that he would assume the name of Joseph Amedee Rumford. The executor of her will was James F. Baldwin, of Boston, who was a neighbor and personal friend of the countess in youth, and her financial agent in later years. The paintings which she inherited from her father, consisting of a portrait of the Elector of Bavaria, and Prince Maximilian, afterwards king of Bavaria; also, of several ladies of the court, and several of Count Rumford, representing him at different periods of life—were given to Joseph B. Walker, to descend at his decease to his son, Charles Rumford Walker. A beautiful marble monument is erected to her memory in the old burying-ground, near the Walker family.”

Concord Men at Bunker Hill. In Captain Abbot's company were: Joshua Abbot, captain; Abiel Chandler, second lieutenant; Jeremiah Abbot, sergeant; Samuel Davis, sergeant; Nathaniel C., Stephen, Reuben, and Amos Abbot; Jonathan Bradley, Ephraim Colby, Ezekiel Dimond, Moses and Stephen Hall, William Mitchell, Richard Flood, William Straw, Peter Chandler.—In Captain Hutchins's company were: Gordon Hutchins, captain; Daniel Livermore, lieutenant; Benjamin Abbot, sergeant; Simeon Danforth, corporal; William Walker, corporal; Robert Livingston, Isaac and Peter Johnson, Abraham Kimball, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Grace, Samuel Straw, Levi Hutchins, fifer; Michael Flanders, drummer; Ezra Badger.—In Captain Kinsman's company were: Aaron Kinsman, captain; Ebenezer Eastman, lieutenant; Samuel Thompson, corporal. Most of this company were from other towns.—BESIDES those named above, there were at Bunker Hill the following Concord men: Jonathan Currier, Edward Evans, William Fifield, Timothy Simonds, and Andrew Stone; but to which of the three companies they respectively belonged is uncertain.—ABIEL CHANDLER, the Concord schoolmaster and surveyor, who led the men who flew to the front at the Lexington alarm, is recorded both as a lieutenant in Captain Abbot's company and as adjutant of Stark's regiment. *Adjutant-General's Report, Vol. II (1866), pp. 265-6.*—CAPTAIN GORDON HUTCHINS was wounded in the battle. His son Levi, fourteen years old, accompanied him to the front as a fifer, but was not allowed by his father to be present in the battle, though he witnessed it at a distance. The youth was afterwards in service with his father in New York. *See Autobiography of Levi Hutchins.*

Continental Service, 1775-6-7. The names of the following eight men were reported by Timothy Walker, Jr., and Benjamin Emery, selectmen, as being in the Continental service for the years 1775-'76: Jeremiah Abbot, Nathaniel C. Abbot, John Kinkson, William Straw, Andrew Stone, William Walker, Nathaniel Eastman, Jr., and Moses Hall.—IN Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment, operating in Canada in the spring of 1776, and in the companies commanded respectively by Captains James Osgood and Ebenezer Green, were Concord men. In Captain Osgood's company were: John Webster, lieutenant; Richard H. Osgood, sergeant; Hubbard Carter, sergeant; Joshua Danforth, corporal; Nathaniel C. Abbot, Nathaniel Walker, Joseph Lund, Joseph Giles; Ezra, Elias, and Philip Abbot; Benjamin Fifield, Ezekiel Eastman, Nathan Kinsman, Benjamin Kenniston, Daniel Chandler, Samuel Danford, and William Simonds; in Captain Green's company were Irad Glines, Ebenezer Hall, and Joseph Chanler. Some of the above-mentioned were taken prisoners on the 19th of May, 1776, at the fort called "the Cedars," and were stripped of most of their clothing, and all of their equipments and utensils for camp and field. Among those faring thus were Elias, Ezra, and Philip Abbot, and Benjamin Fifield.—IN a company commanded by Captain Benjamin Sias of Canterbury, and belonging to Colonel David Gilman's regiment, on service in New York in 1776, were Philbrick Bradley, Peter Blanchard, Amos Abbot, Jr., Daniel Carter, and Richard Flood.—IN 1776 the following Concord men stood enrolled in Captain Joshua Abbot's company: Abiel Chandler, lieutenant; Ephraim Colby, ensign; Timothy Hall, Jonathan Haseltine, Philip Page, Amos Barnes, Terence McColley, Beriah and Moses Abbot, Stephen Hall, Peter Chandler, John Merrill, Seth Spring, John Blanchard, Benjamin Powell, Hezekiah Colby, William Walker, Phinehas Stevens, Jonathan Johnson, Samuel Worthen, Moses Hall, Peter Carey, Jonathan Bradley, and Ephraim Fisk.—FOR Captain Benjamin Emery's company, in Colonel Nahum Baldwin's regiment, of which Gordon Hutchins was lieutenant-colonel, and which reinforced the Continental army in New York in 1776, Concord furnished the following named persons: Aaron Kinsman, ensign; Israel Glines, Ezra Badger, John Carter, Jonathan Currier, Simeon Colby, Ephraim Kinsman, William and Ezekiel Stickney, Jacob Carter, Solomon Gage, Benjamin Elliot, and Bruce Walker.—IN 1777, in Captain Daniel Livermore's company of the Third New Hampshire regiment, the following Concord names were enrolled: Robert Livingston, sergeant; Amos Flood, corporal; Abner Hogg, Phinehas Stevens, Daniel Chandler, Philip Rowell, Samuel Worthen, Abiel Stevens, Solomon Fisk, Obadiah Kimball, Abner and Ebenezer

Farnum, Beriah Abbot, William and Jacob Eastman, John Straw, and Samuel Colby.—AT Ticonderoga, in 1777, the company commanded by Captain Ebenezer Webster of Salisbury, and belonging to Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment, contained the following named Concord men: Richard Herbert, lieutenant; William Simonds, Timothy Bradley, Simeon Danforth; Isaac, Elias, John, and Ezra Abbot; Phinehas Stevens, Ezekiel Dimond, John Peters; Nathaniel, John, and Stilson Eastman; Ebenezer Farnum, Ephraim Fisk, Jr., Abial Hall, Isaac Chandler, Israel Glines, and Benjamin Rolfe.

Relief of Ticonderoga. In Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrish's regiment, raised in Concord and vicinity, and which marched July 5th, 1777, for the relief of Ticonderoga, and having marched seventy-five miles, was met by the news of the evacuation of the fort, and turned back to be discharged on the 12th of July, were the following men from Concord: Richard Herbert, lieutenant; William Simonds, Timothy Bradley, John Chase; Richard, Joseph, Nathaniel, John, and Stilson Eastman; Simeon Danforth, Isaac and Elias Abbot, Daniel and Ebenezer Farnum, John Peters, Ephraim Fisk, Jr., Abial Hall, Isaac Chandler, Israel Glines, Phinehas Stevens, Ezekiel Dimond, and Benjamin Rolfe. (With these are set down the following who may not have belonged to Concord: Jacob Heath, Stephen Haines, John Cross, and Peter Blanchard.)

Committees of Safety. The Committees of Safety for the three years following 1776 were: For 1777, John Kimball, Thomas Stickney, Reuben Kimball, Benjamin Emery, and Richard Herbert; for 1778,

Lieutenant Joseph Hall, Captain Joshua Abbot, John Kimball, James Walker, and Lieutenant John Chandler; in 1779, Lieutenant John Chandler, Colonel Thos. Stickney, and Captain Aaron Kinsman.
—*Town Rec-*



"Elm-Croft."

ords, 153, 164, 172. Philip Eastman, of East Concord, was chairman of the first committee, or that of 1776—the members of which are named in the text. The committee meetings were frequently held in the southeast corner room on the first floor of the well-built, capacious house erected by Mr. Eastman in 1755; a house, which—it may be here added in passing—was to be occupied by his descendants in direct line to the fourth generation, and to stand, in the possession of Jonathan Eastman Pecker, in 1900, a finely preserved type of a colonial mansion, bearing the name of “Elm-Croft.”

Association Test of 1776. The following is a list of the subscribers to the Association Test, the words of which are given in the text:

Reuben Kimball,	Joseph Hall,	Amos Abbot, jr.,
John Kimball,	Richard Hazeltine,	William Coffin,
Thomas Stickney,	Joseph Hall, jr.,	Joseph Abbot,
Peter Green,	Benjamin Fifield,	Jonathan Merrill,
Tim ^r Walker, jr.,	Reuben Abbott,	James Mitchell,
Benjamin Emery,	Lot Colby,	Ezra Carter,
John Bradley,	Jonathan Eastman,	Asa Kimball,
Nathan Chandler,	Daniel Chase,	Jonathan Emerson,
Aaron Stevens,	David George,	Timothy Bradley, jr.,
James Walker,	John Stevens,	Joseph Eastman,
Robert Davis,	John Virgin,	Phineas Virgin,
Benj. Hanniford,	Phineas Stevens,	William Currier,
Daniel Gale,	Jabez Abbot,	Ebenezer Simond,
David Hall,	Benjamin Abbot,	Dan Stickney,
Simon Danforth,	Ebenezer Hall,	Josiah Farnum, jr.,
Nathaniel Abbot,	Henry Martin,	Elisha Moody,
Nathaniel Rolfe,	Timothy Simonds,	Benjamin Eastman,
Stephen Greenleaf,	William Fifield,	Jacob Green,
Samuel Thompson,	Reuben Abbott, jr.,	Benjamin Farnum,
John Gage,	Samuel Butters,	Ebenezer Virgin,
Moses Eastman, jr.,	Timo. Walker, [Rev.]	Ephraim Potter,
Jacob Carter,	Henry Beck,	Edward Abbott,
John Fowle,	Benjamin Rolfe,	Jonathan Stickney,
Levi ^{His} × Ross,	Oliver Hoit,	Eph'm Farnum, jr.,
^{mark}	Theodore Farnum,	William Virgin,
Jeremiah Bradley,	Ebenezer Farnum,	Obadiah Hall,
Peter Green, jr.,	Ephraim Farnum,	George Abbot,
Amos Abbot,	John Steven, (?)	Josiah Farnum,
Timothy Bradley,	Moses Eastman,	Joseph Farnum,
Ephraim Farnum,	Chandler Lovejoy,	Stephen Kimball,
Cornelius Johnson,	Samuel Kinkson,	Daniel Hall,
Philip Eastman,	Caleb Buswell,	Abner Flanders,

Daniel Abbot,	Richard Eastman,	Nathan Abbot,
Richard Flanders,	Solomon Gage,	Jesse Abbot,
Joseph Farnum,	Ezekiel Dimond, jr.,	Joseph Eastman, jr.,
Isaac Abbot,	John ^{his} × Trumble,	Richard Potter,
Ephraim Abbot,	^{mark.}	Timothy Symonds,
Stephen Abbot,	Joseph Colby,	Philip Kimball,
George Abbot, jr.,	Ephraim Fisk,	Timothy Kimball,
Stephen Farnum,	Nathaniel Green,	John Farnum,
Daniel Farnum,	Thomas Wilson,	Ezekiel Carter,
Daniel Chandler,	Isaac Walker,	Richard Hood,
Philip Carigain,	Ezra Badger,	Henry Lovejoy,
Daniel Carter,	Richard Flanders,	Lemuel Tucker,
Joseph Clough,	Timothy Farnham,	Jacob Goodwin,
Richard Herbert,	Ezekiel Dimond,	George Graham,
Gordon Hutchins,	Joseph Haseltine,	Jeremiah Wheeler,
James Haseltine,	Phineas Kimball,	Zephaniah Pettey,
William Haseltine,	Robert Ambros,	Zebediah Farnum,
Simon Trumbel,	Benjamin Sweat,	Samuel Goodwin,
John Chase,	Abiel Blanchard,	Abner Farnum,
John Shute,	Benjamin Elliot,	Thomas Eaton.
Jacob Shute,	James Stevens,	

Bennington. Of Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment in General Stark's brigade at Bennington, August, 1777, there were, from Concord: Thomas Stickney, colonel; Richard Herbert, lieutenant; Jesse, John, Elias, Ephraim, Ezra, and Stephen Abbot; Timothy Johnson, Benjamin Ambrose, Philbrick Bradley, Simeon Danforth, Reuben Dimond, Benjamin Elliot, Theodore Farnum, Richard Flood, Abner Flanders, Samuel Kinsman, John Peters, Ephraim Fisk, Ephraim Fisk, Jr., David George, Solomon Gage, Israel Glines, Abial Hall, Anthony Potter, Phinehas Stevens, William Simonds, Simon Trumble, and Gilman West. Of those named above Philbrick Bradley was wounded in the battle. John Abbot, uncle of the subsequent mayor of Concord, received a ball on the breast-bone, which fell harmless at his feet. He was the stoutest young man in Concord, as well as one of the tallest, standing six feet seven inches without shoes. *Bouton's Concord*, 629.

Saratoga. In Captain Joshua Abbot's company of volunteers that marched to reinforce the Northern army at Saratoga, in September, 1777, were: Reuben Kimball, lieutenant; James Mitchell, sergeant; Moses Abbot, sergeant; Amos Abbot, corporal; Jacob Carter, drummer; John Farnum; Moses, Stilson, Jonathan, and Joseph Eastman; Ezekiel Dimond, Phinehas Virgin, Daniel Farnum, Chandler Lovejoy, Enoch Coffin, James Johnson, Reuben and Philip Abbot, Ezekiel

Stickney, Timothy Hall, John Peters, Michael Flanders, Isaac Diamond, John Sillaway, and Benjamin Rolfe.

Rhode Island Expedition, 1778. In Colonel Stickney's regiment, raised for the defense of Rhode Island, were Peaslee Eastman, Jacob and Josiah Flanders, and Josiah Chandler.

New Levies in 1780. These were in service six months. Of these were: Joshua Graham, Thomas Carr, Daniel Stickney, Aaron and Peaslee Eastman, John Peters, Jonas Wyman, Benjamin Thompson, and Jonathan Moulton.

For Three Months' Service in 1780-'81. In Captain Aaron Kinsman's company of Colonel Stickney's regiment were enlisted the following persons: Elias Abbot, Gilman and Edward West, Reuben and Joseph Blanchard, Ephraim Fisk, John Dow, Keyes and Benjamin Bradley, Josiah Flanders, Ebenezer Gray, Elisha Virgin, William Eastman.—In July, 1781, the following persons enlisted with no special assignment recorded: Jeremiah Virgin, Jeremiah Chandler, Moses Read, Phinehas Ayer, Joseph Blanchard, David Eastman, Millen Kimball.

Ranger Service, 1782. In Captain Webster's company for defense of the frontiers, were: Abner Flanders, sergeant; Henry Eastman, private.—In general conclusion to the preceding notes of the present chapter, containing lists of Concord men, who, under various assignments, served in the Revolution, may be added the names of some whose times and places of service—with one exception—are not known. They are: David Davis, fifer; Simeon Locke, John Thompson, Joshua Thompson (aid to Lafayette), Moses Chase, Ebenezer Foss, Samuel Walker, Thomas or Benjamin Powell, Salem Colby (negro), Eliphalet Caswell, Nathan Shead, Thomas Pitts, Joseph Hale, Ephraim Hoyt, Nathan Stevens, Timothy Abbot, David Blanchard, Jonathan Chase, Peter Manual, Benjamin Chase, Enoch Badger, and Moses Reed. Possibly some of these were not citizens, but were only "hired" for Concord.

Dr. Carrigain. On the 13th of June, 1777, a special committee of the house, appointed to consider what was the best to be done with "John Maloney and Dr. Callighan, persons suspected to be inimical to the liberties of this State," reported that "they be committed to the gaol in Exeter for safe-keeping." *Journal of House, State Papers, Vol. VIII, 585.* There is no further record. "Dr. Callighan" probably meant Dr. Carrigain; and it is reasonable to suppose that the good Concord doctor was not held long in durance vile.

"Merchant Stevens." John Stevens was an Englishman by birth, and a gentleman of good education. He came to Concord from

Charlestown, Mass., and went into trade with Colonel McMillan, in the store on the northwest corner of Main and Pleasant streets. He built an addition, and fitted the upper story into a hall which was variously used, and, occasionally, as a place of meeting for the house of representatives. He bought for his wife the house built by Stephen Farrington, and situated near what was afterwards to be the northwest corner of State and Pleasant streets (in 1900-'01 the site of the Wonolancet Club House). His purchase included the adjacent field.—How the merchant was arrested and imprisoned for alleged Toryism is told in the text; also that he never forgave the town for prosecuting him on what he declared was a false charge. He died on the 25th of December, 1792, in the forty-fifth year of his age. “Some time before he died,” says Dr. Bouton, “he said to his wife,—‘Wife, I am a justice of the peace, and I wish you to make oath, before me, that when I am dead, you will see that I am buried between those two apple-trees [pointing them out]; that no citizen of Concord shall follow me to the grave; no minister be present; that you will pay one crown apiece the four men who bear out my body and bury it.’ His wife demurred to taking the oath, but promised to do as he wished. He was buried accordingly. His bearers were Zenas Wheeler, Job Page, Daniel Page, and ———. Several years afterwards, when the house owned by Col. William Kent was moved on to the spot [just west of the Farrington house], the bones of Stevens were dug up, put in a box, and re-interred in the back part of the same lot, where they remain unknown to this day.”

Maximum Prices. The following were some of the maximum prices established in 1777, “to prevent monopoly and oppression,” as mentioned in the text. Wheat could “not exceed the price of seven shillings per bushel;” rye, five; Indian corn, four; oats, two shillings and sixpence; potatoes, in the fall of the year, one shilling and fourpence—at any other season, two shillings; butter, ninepence, per pound; cheese, sixpence; salt pork, ninepence—fresh, fourpence three farthings; veal, threepence; beef, grass-fed, threepence—stall-fed, fourpence; grass-fed mutton, fourpence; oak wood on the town street, eight shillings a cord; men’s neat leather shoes, nine shillings a pair; women’s, seven shillings and threepence; flip and toddy made of New England rum, one shilling per mug or bowl; victuals at the tavern, one shilling per meal; cider, at the press, eight shillings per barrel—other seasons of the year, in proportion—and threepence per mug; flax, one shilling per pound; wool, two shillings and sixpence; yarn stockings, seven shillings a pair; English hay, of best quality, six dollars per load in the field; farming labor in the best season, three shillings and sixpence a day—at other seasons, in pro-

portion ; shoeing a yoke of oxen, four shillings ; a horse, steel-corked, seven shillings—in other ways, in proportion ; plow irons, one shilling per pound ; hoes, six shillings apiece ; chains and yoke irons, one shilling and threepence per pound ; carpenter's labor, four shillings per day ; joiner's, three shillings and sixpence ; tailor's, three shillings—the making of a full suit of woolen clothes, one pound four shillings ; woman's common labor, two shillings and sixpence per week ; wool hats, nine shillings apiece ; mason's labor, four shillings and sixpence ; men's half boots of the best sort, thirteen shillings and sixpence per pair ; tow cloth a yard wide, two shillings and sixpence per yard—other widths, in proportion ; the best of all-wool cloth, dressed fit for men's wear, three-quarters wide, nine shillings per yard.

Judge Walker's Store. This historic building was afterwards removed to the west side of Main street, upon a site not far from the junction of Main and Penacook streets, where it has stood, occupied as a dwelling, to the present time (1900).

Recorded Assignment of Pews. In March, 1784, the parish raised a committee consisting of Captain Reuben Kimball, Colonel Timothy Walker, Lieutenant John Bradley, John Kimball, and James Walker, "to vendue the pews, and finish the meeting-house" ; with instruction "to proceed to finish the outside of the same the ensuing summer."—*Town Records*, 216–17. On the 21st of March, 1786, the town clerk was "directed to record the pews in the meeting-house to those persons who" had "purchased and paid for the same."—*Town Records*, 226. The following is the record of pews, with their respective numbers prefixed to the names of the persons entitled thereto, as, in substance, set down in *Town Records*, 229–30 :

On Floor. No. 1. Reserved for use of minister ; 2. Col. Timothy Walker ; 3. Timothy and Philbrick Bradley ; 4. Nathan and Jesse Abbot ; 5. Stephen Farnum ; 6. Lieut. Joseph Haseltine ; 7. Lieut. Benjamin Farnum ; 8. Capt. Richard Ayer ; 9. Lieut. Timothy Dix ; 10. Thomas Wilson ; 11. Ensign Ephraim Colby ; 12. Abel Harris ; 13. Major William Duncan ; 14. Capt. Benjamin Emery ; 15. William Coffin ; 16. Dr. Peter Green ; 17. Benjamin Hannaford ; 18. John Blanchard ; 19. John Souther ; 20. Ensign John Odlin ; 21. Abel Harris ; 22. Stephen Kimball ; 23. Isaac Abbot ; 24. Lieut. Richard Herbert ; 25. Ebenezer H. Goss and Nathaniel Rolfe, Jr. ; 26. Col. Thomas Stickney ; 27. Lieut. Robert Davis ; 28. David Hall ; 29. James Walker ; 30. Capt. Reuben Kimball ; 31. Lieut. Joseph Farnum ; 32. Ezra Carter ; 33. Ebenezer Dustin ; 34. Richard Haseltine ; 35. Col. Peter Green ; 36. Lieut. John Bradley ; 37. Ebenezer Hall ; 38. Benjamin Rolfe and Ephraim Farnum ; 39. En-

sign John Shute; 40. Vacant; 41. Vacant; 42. Capt. Joshua Abbot; 43. Col. Aaron Kinsman; 44. Robert and Jonathan Eastman; 45. Josiah Farnum, Jr. and Daniel Farnum; 46. John Kimball; 47. Lieut. Joseph Hall.

In Gallery. No. 1. David Carter; 2. Beriah Abbot; 3. Benjamin Davis; 4. Benjamin Elliot and Sarah Farnum; 5. Benjamin Kimball; 6. John Walker; 7. Richard Herbert, Jr.; 8. Richard Ayer; 9. Vacant; 10. Isaac Hustone; 11. Vacant; 12. Daniel Chase, Jr.; 13. Jonathan Runnals; 14. Benjamin Kimball; 15. Vacant; 16. Caleb Buswell; 17. Isaac Dimond; 18. Capt. Reuben Kimball; 19. John West; 20. Lieut. Joshua Thompson; 21. Daniel Abbot; 22. Vacant; 23. Jeremiah Stickney; 24. James Walker; 25. Anthony Potter; 26. Vacant.

Funeral Expenses. The charges of the Rev. Timothy Walker's funeral, as defrayed by the parish, were as follows: Eight rings, £4 16s.; two gallons wine, £1 4s.; a coffin, 9s.; biers, 1s. 6d.; a horse to Sanbornton, 3s.; do to Gilmanton, 3s.; do to Warner, 2s. 3d.; digging grave, 2s.; provisions, £1 2s. 3d.; gravestones, £4 4s. Total, £12 7s.